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Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, a distinguished writer on mental hygiene and other medical subjects, will contribute several lectures in this course.

Digest of Report on Survey of the Cook County Jail (Chicago).—Recommendations for a new jail of the detention cottage type, inexpensive brick construction, three or four stories high, rather than the monumental structure of the ordinary jail type, built of stone and steel, with separate detention homes for women and for boys under twenty-one years of age, with important recommendations for restricting the jail population and reducing the period of detention, are the outstanding features of the jail survey made by the Chicago Community Trust and presented to President Ryan, of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Directors and Advisory Council of the Community Trust include:

Clifford W. Barnes, Chairman	Edmund D. Hulbert
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The survey, which was made on request of the county commissioners, has been directed by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly Dean of the Columbia University Law School, with the assistance of several experts, among whom were Winthrop D. Lane of New York, who reported on the Physical and Living Conditions of the Jail; Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, who made a comprehensive study of the Detention of the Woman Offender; Dr. R. B. Preble and Dr. Joseph L. Miller, who reported on Health and Medical Conditions in the Jail; a committee of the Chicago Dietetic Association which reported on Food Conditions; John L. Whitman, State Superintendent of Prisons, on the Disposal of the Surplus Population of the County Jail. There are reports, also, on Jail Reports and Records and the results of a Character Study of the Jail Population and of the Bail Bond System by Arthur L. Beeley of Chicago University. The complete report consists of more than 300 typewritten pages.

The survey was thus a co-operative enterprise carried on by a considerable group of workers, aided by an advisory committee of experts, with Prof. Robert H. Gault of Northwestern University, chairman, and by numerous local organizations.

The keynote of Dean Kirchwey's report is struck in the words: "The Cook County Jail is not a place of punishment." He goes on as follows: "It is a place of detention for persons, innocent and guilty, who are under suspicion of having committed criminal offenses and who are unable to secure bail. Whatever the practice may be, this, at least, is the theory." "This," he declares, "is the significant fact which furnishes the clue to any study of the jail problem."

The report then goes on to give the history of the jail and refers to the conditions of filth, disease and overcrowding which have made it a place of

punishment, worse than any prison, for the 10,642 men and women, innocent and guilty alike, who were crowded into its cells during the year 1921. It shows that 82 of these were children from 13 to 16 years of age and from 50 to 72 per cent reported that they had never been in trouble before, and that over 2,000 were boys under 21. It further shows that of the total number so held, something like 36 per cent, nearly 4,000 in all, were ultimately found innocent, after having been confined three, four, six, nine months and longer.

The danger of moral contamination is explained in a chapter on the morals of the jail population, which sets forth an indescribable condition of moral filthiness to which the youngest and most decent of the inmates are subjected.

The report insists that far too many men and boys are committed to the jail, many of them on insufficient evidence of wrong-doing and many others of good character and reputation who might more wisely be released on their personal bonds. For this latter class the report recommends probation while awaiting trial, especially for such as are likely to be released on probation if they should be tried and convicted.

For this excessive intake of the jail the report blames the police for indiscriminate arrests and the Municipal Court for holding men for trial on insufficient evidence. Statistics are given showing that of 100 persons held for trial on felony charges in Cook County only 25 to 29 are found guilty, 71 to 75 being discharged, while in England and even in Canada these figures are almost exactly reversed, 79 per cent being convicted and 21 acquitted or otherwise discharged. The report concedes that this difference may be due in part to the superior efficiency of the English and Canadian trial procedure, but believes that it is principally due to the superior respect for the legal rights of the accused, who in those countries are rarely held for trial on insufficient evidence.

But the report finds the greatest evil of the jail situation to lie in what it calls "The clogged outlet," the unnecessary detention of the accused for many months before being brought to trial. It is this, more than anything else, that causes the frightful overcrowding of the jail with all its attendant evils. The cause of this is the indifference of the Criminal Court to the fate to which the inmates of the jail are condemned and to the lack of co-operation between the court and the state's attorney which results in countless delays. Dean Kirchwey comes out strongly for the unified court for Cook County which is proposed in the new constitution to be submitted to the people in the fall and cites the success attained by the unified Recorder's Court of Detroit, which in two years more than half emptied the jail of that city by reducing the period of detention from a month or two (the average time in the Cook County Jail is from two to four months) to a few days or weeks, 66 per cent of the felony cases being now disposed of within seven days after arraignment and 84 per cent within 28 days. In March 31, of this year, there were only seven prisoners who had been in jail over 25 days. Dean Kirchwey insists that what Detroit could do, Chicago can do, and he points out that the courts of Cook County with their flexible organization and their ability, of their own motion, to increase the number of criminal court judges to any number that may be required, can, if they will, do a similar work of "jail delivery" here in the same space of time.

It is this question of the population of the jail and the obvious possibility of reducing it to one-half or less, perhaps much less, that the report regards as the central fact in the jail problem in this county, on which the size and character of the new jail must depend. For this reason it suggests an expectant attitude and a tentative solution of the problem. We don't know what the size of the jail population will be 50 to 100 years from now nor how Chicago of the future will want to confine and treat those held for trial. Therefore, it objects to the erection of an expensive, monumental jail of the usual type, but recommends, instead, the policy of erecting one or more groups of buildings of a less durable and costly character, on an area of eight or ten acres of land in the neighborhood of the Criminal Court building. It believes that "it is better to spend money for land than for buildings." The buildings erected are to be of the cottage type and adapted to the purpose of keeping apart the different classes of prisoners, the young from the old, the first from the older and more hardened offenders. "The word 'jail,' with all its infamous associations" is to be "banished from the vocabulary of this community," and the institution is to be known as "The Central House of Detention."

In view of the time that must elapse before the new project can be carried into effect, it is further proposed that the population be reduced (1) by transferring the prisoners serving sentence in the jail, as far as possible, to the House of Correction; (2) by transferring the women to the present Juvenile Detention Home, which is to become vacant in the fall, and (3) by transferring some 200 of the boys and younger inmates to the John Worthy School, which has long been unoccupied. These measures, it is believed, will so reduce the population of the jail as to make it possible to carry out many improvements which are recommended in the physical and living conditions of the old structure.

Scheme for Extending the Henry Fingerprint Classification.—The usual Henry classification is not to be altered, but simply added to for the proper and convenient splitting up of certain large groups that become cumbersome in the larger collections. For this purpose after the little finger count in the classification is set down a fraction consisting of five digits, representing the fingers of the right hand for the numerator and the fingers of the left hand for the denominator, likewise consisting of five digits.

Arches.

Until the collection numbers about 500,000 the application of this extension will probably not be necessary in other than the all-arch group, i. e., $\frac{1 \text{ aA}3\text{a}}{1 \text{ aA}3\text{a}}$, which, quoting Reno, is about 1,111 in a collection of 500,000.

Description.

1. Plain, without inclination.
2. Plain, with inclination to the right.
3. Plain, with inclination to the left.
4. Dotted.
5. Approximating the loop.
6. Approximating the tented arch.
7. Alternating ridges.
8. Irregular.